

FORM PTO-1390 (Modified)
(REV 11-98)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES

827.1.016

DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (IF KNOWN, SEE 37 CFR

CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

(Unknown) 09/622706

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE

PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED

PCT/GB99/00595

26 February 1999

26 February 1998

TITLE OF INVENTION

DISSIPATION OF STATIC ELECTRICITY IN WORKWEAR

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

Norman John Alfred Hurst, and Michelle Sharon Barker

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☐ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. ☒ A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371 (c) (2))
 - a. ☒ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☒ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☐ A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. ☒ A copy of the International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210).
8. ☒ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3))
 - a. ☒ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☒ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☐ have not been made and will not be made.
9. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
10. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(4)).
11. ☐ A copy of the International Preliminary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/409).
12. ☐ A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(5)).

Items 13 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:

13. ☐ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
14. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
15. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
16. ☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
17. ☐ A substitute specification.
18. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
19. ☒ Certificate of Mailing by Express Mail EL334858153US
20. ☐ Other items or information:

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (IF KNOWN, SEE 37 CFR 1.53) 09/622706	INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/GB99/00595	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 827.1.016
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21. The following fees are submitted:

BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)) :

- ☐ Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO **\$970.00**
- ☒ International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO **\$840.00**
- ☐ International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO **\$690.00**
- ☐ International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) **\$670.00**
- ☐ International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) **\$96.00**

ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =**\$840.00**

Surcharge of **\$130.00** for furnishing the oath or declaration later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (e)).

\$0.00

CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE
Total claims	15 - 20 =	0	x \$18.00
Independent claims	1 - 3 =	0	x \$78.00
Multiple Dependent Claims (check if applicable).			<input type="checkbox"/>

\$0.00**TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =****\$840.00**

Reduction of 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity Statement must also be filed (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28) (check if applicable). ☒

\$420.00**SUBTOTAL =****\$420.00**

Processing fee of **\$130.00** for furnishing the English translation later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (f)).

\$0.00**TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =****\$420.00**

Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31) (check if applicable). ☐

\$0.00**TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =****\$420.00**

Amount to be refunded	\$
charged	\$

☒ A check in the amount of **\$420.00** to cover the above fees is enclosed.

☐ Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of _____ to cover the above fees.
A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. **23-0510** A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

Kenneth Watov, Esquire
Watov & Kipnes, P.C.
P.O. Box 247
Princeton Junction, NJ 08550

SIGNATURE

Kenneth Watov, Esquire

NAME

26, 042

REGISTRATION NUMBER

DATE

09/622706

KW:mmw082100/8271016.PAMD

534 Rec'd PCT/PTO 21 AUG 2000

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:

Applicant : Norman John Alfred Hurst, and Michelle Sharon Barker

Serial No. : Unknown (Based upon PCT/GB99/00595, Filed 26 February 1999)

Filed : (Herewith)

For : DISSIPATION OF STATIC ELECTRICITY IN WORKWEAR

Examiner : (Unknown)

Art Unit : (Unknown)

Attorney Docket No. : 827.1.016

EXPRESS MAIL CERTIFICATE

DATE August 21, 2000

LABEL NO. EL 334858153 US

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT, ON THE DATE INDICATED ABOVE, I DEPOSITED THIS PAPER OR FEE WITH THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE AND THAT IT WAS ADDRESSED FOR DELIVERY TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS & TRADEMARKS, WASHINGTON, DC 20231 BY "EXPRESS MAIL POST OFFICE TO ADDRESSEE" SERVICE.

NAME (PRINT) Mandy Willever

SIGNATURE

Mandy Willever

August 21, 2000

Box PCT
Attention: DO/EO/US
Commissioner of Patents
and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Dear Sir:

Please amend the above-captioned application filed herewith as indicated below.

In The Claims:

Please change "CLAIMS" to --WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:--.

1. (Amended) Antistatic workwear comprising a plurality of components [(10, 11, 12,
5 31, 32, 33, 34 or 35)] incorporating first electrically conductive yarns [(21)], and an electrically
conductive member [(20, 20A, 20B, 20C, 37, 46 or 130)] bridging the junction between adjacent
components [(10, 11, 12, 31, 32, 33, 34, or 35)], [characterized in that] wherein the electrical
conductivity between adjacent components is enhanced by forming the electrically conductive
member [(20, 20A, 20B, 20C, 37, 46, or 130)] from a strip or tape incorporating a plurality of
10 second electrically conductive yarns [(22 or 131)] which are of larger diameter than [the] said
first electrically conductive yarns [(21)], have alternate portions exposed at opposite sides of the
strip or tape, and are pressed into electrically conducting engagement with at least some of the
first electrically conductive yarns [(21)] in both adjacent components.

2. (Amended) Antistatic workwear, according to Claim 1, in which the first and second
15 electrically conductive yarns [(22 or 131)] are sharply bent by the structure of the strip or tape
to promote a corona discharge.

3. (Amended) Antistatic workwear, according to Claim 1 [or 2], in which the first electrically conductive yarns [(21)] are more widely spaced than the second electrically conductive yarns [(22)].

4. (Amended) Antistatic workwear, according to [any preceding claim,] Claim 1, in
5 which the first electrically conductive yarns [(21)] have a diameter of between 0.01 - 0.05mm.

5. (Amended) Antistatic workwear, according to [any preceding claim,] Claim 1, in
which the second electrically conductive yarns [(21)] have a diameter of between 0.5 - 1.0mm.

6. (Amended) Antistatic workwear, according to [any preceding claim,] Claim 1, in
which the strip or tape is [stitched (19A, 19B)] connected to each of the adjacent components
10 [(10, 11, 12, 31, 32, 33, 34 or 35).] by stitching.

7. (Amended) Antistatic workwear, according to [any preceding claim,] Claim 1, in
which at least some of the first and second electrically conductive yarns [(21 or 22)] are formed
from a carbon-coated polyamide or a conductive polyester.

8. (Amended) Antistatic workwear, according to [any preceding claim,] Claim 1, in
15 which the strip or tape is incorporated longitudinally into a seam [(15 or 16)] formed between
adjacent components [(10, 11, 12, 31, 32, 33, 34 or 35)].

9. (Amended) Antistatic workwear, according to [any preceding claim,] Claim 1, in which the strip or tape extends transversely of a seam [(15 or 16)] formed between adjacent components [(10, 11, 12, 31, 32, 33, 34 or 350)].

10. (Amended) Antistatic workwear, according to Claim 9, in which a plurality of strips or tapes extend transversely across the same seam [(15, 16)].

11. (Amended) Antistatic workwear, according to [any preceding claim,] Claim 1, in which at least one strip or tape [(20)] is connected to a terminal [(25)] for connecting the workwear to [earth.] ground.

12. (Amended) Antistatic workwear, according to [any preceding claim,] Claim 1, which includes a component [(42)] defining a leg portion of the workwear and a [shoe or] boot [(44)] defining another portion of the workwear, and the boot [(44)] is connected to the component [(42)] by a fastener [(48A, 48B)] to provide electrical continuity.

13. (Amended) Antistatic workwear, according to [any preceding claim,] Claim 1, in which the components comprise a plurality of separable components [(31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 44)], and the strips of tapes incorporate fastening means [(25, 38, 48A, 48B)] for interconnecting the separable components [(31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 44)] to provide electrical continuity.

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14. (Amended) Antistatic workwear, according to [any preceding claim,] Claim 1, in which one or more of the strips or tapes provide an electrically conducting path extending from [a cuff (11A) to boots (44).] pant cuffs to associated boots, respectively.

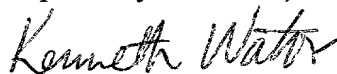
15. (Amended) Antistatic workwear, according to [any preceding claim,] Claim 1, having a leg portion [(34)] arranged in conducting engagement with an electrically conductive stirrup [(35)] arranged to extend beneath the wearer's foot in electrical contact with an article of footwear having a conductive sole.

REMARKS

Claims 1 through 15 remain pending in this case, and each has been amended.

The claims have been amended in order to better correspond to US practice. Also, certain of the claims have been revised in order to insure an antecedent basis, and to better describe the invention. Note that all multiple claims have been eliminated via this Amendment. No new matter has been added.

Respectfully submitted,



Kenneth Watov

Reg. No. 26,042

Attorney for Applicant

Address all correspondence to:

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P.O. Box 247

Princeton Junction, NJ 08550

(609) 243-0330

APPLICANT OR PATENTEE: Norman J. A. Hurst, and Michelle S. Barker
FOR: DISSIPATION OF STATIC ELECTRICITY IN WORKWEAR

**VERIFIED STATEMENT (DECLARATION) CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY
STATUS (37 CFR 1.9(f) and 1.27(b)) - INDEPENDENT INVENTOR**

As below named inventor, I hereby declare that I qualify as an independent inventor as defined in 37 CFR 1.9(c) for purposes of paying reduced fees under section 41 (a) and (b) of Title 35, United States Code, to the Patent and Trademark Office with regard to the invention entitled "DISSIPATION OF STATIC ELECTRICITY IN WORKWEAR" described in the specification filed herewith.

I have not assigned, granted, conveyed or licensed and am under no obligation under contract or law to assign, grant, convey or license, any rights in the invention to any person who could not be classified as an independent inventor under 37 CFR 1.9(c) if that person had made the invention, or to any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR 1.9(d) or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR 1.9(e).

Each person, concern or organization to which I have assigned, granted, conveyed, or licensed or am under an obligation under contract or law to assign, grant, convey, or license any rights in the invention is listed below:

- ☐ no such person, concern, or organization
☒ persons, concerns or organizations listed below*

*NOTE: Separate verified statements are required for each named person, concern or organization having rights to the invention averring to their status as small entities. (37 CFR 1.27)

FULL NAME FENLAND LAUNDRIES LIMITED
ADDRESS Roman Bank, Skegness, Lincolnshire, PE25 1SQ, United Kingdom

☐ INDIVIDUAL ☒ SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN ☐ NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

FULL NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

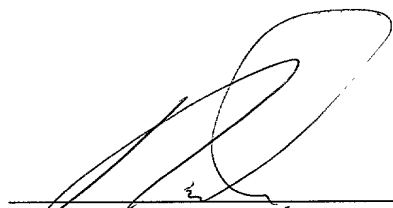
☐ INDIVIDUAL ☐ SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN ☐ NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

FULL NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

☐ INDIVIDUAL ☐ SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN ☐ NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

I acknowledge the duty to file, in this application or patent, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate. (37 CFR 1.28(b)).

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.



Signature of Inventor

Date: 14 AUGUST 2000.

Name: Norman John Alfred Hurst



Signature of Inventor

Date: 14 AUGUST 2000

Name: Michelle Sharon Barker

Signature of Inventor

Date: _____

**VERIFIED STATEMENT CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS
(37 CFR 1.9(f) & 1.27(c))--SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN**

Docket Number (Optional)
827.1.016

Applicant or Patentee: Hurst, Norman John Alfred, et al
Application or Patent No.: _____
Filed or Issued: _____
Title: Dissipation of Static Electricity in Workwear

I hereby declare that I am

- ☒ the owner of the small business concern identified below:
☐ an official of the small business concern empowered to act on behalf of the concern identified below:

NAME OF SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN Fenland Laundries Limited

ADDRESS OF SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN Roman Bank, Skegness, Lincolnshire, PE25 1SQ
United Kingdom

I hereby declare that the above identified small business concern qualifies as a small business concern as defined in 13 CFR 121.12, and reproduced in 37 CFR 1.9(d), for purposes of paying reduced fees to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, in that the number of employees of the concern, including those of its affiliates, does not exceed 500 persons. For purposes of this statement, (1) the number of employees of the business concern is the average over the previous fiscal year of the concern of the persons employed on a full-time, part-time, or temporary basis during each of the pay periods of the fiscal year, and (2) concerns are affiliates of each other when either, directly or indirectly, one concern controls or has the power to control the other, or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both.

I hereby declare that rights under contract or law have been conveyed to and remain with the small business concern identified above with regard to the invention described in:

- ☒ the specification filed herewith with title as listed above.
☐ the application identified above.
☐ the patent identified above.

If the rights held by the above identified small business concern are not exclusive, each individual, concern, or organization having rights in the invention must file separate verified statements averring to their status as small entities, and no rights to the invention are held by any person, other than the inventor, who would not qualify as an independent inventor under 37 CFR 1.9(c) if that person made the invention, or by any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR 1.9(d), or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR 1.9(e).

- Each person, concern, or organization having any rights in the invention is listed below:
☒ no such person, concern, or organization exists.
☐ each such person, concern, or organization is listed below.

Separate verified statements are required from each named person, concern or organization having rights to the invention averring to their status as small entities. (37 CFR 1.27)

I acknowledge the duty to file, in this application or patent, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate. (37 CFR 1.28(b))

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

NAME OF PERSON SIGNING Norman A J Hurst
TITLE OF PERSON IF OTHER THAN OWNER Director
ADDRESS OF PERSON SIGNING 12 Chapel Lane, Toynton-all-Saints, Spilsby, United Kingdom
SIGNATURE _____ DATE 11 AUG 00

DISSIPATION OF STATIC ELECTRICITY IN WORKWEAR**Field of the Invention**

This invention relates to the dissipation of static electricity in specialised workwear and more particularly to antistatic workwear, that is clothing or other garments worn for work.

Background to the Invention

As electronic components become smaller and more sensitive they may be easily damaged by static electrical charges. It is therefore important that operatives engaged in the manufacture of such components are at earth potential, that is they do not carry a static electrical charge. For this purpose specialised workwear, for use in the micro electronics industry, has been developed made from tightly woven fabric incorporating a grid or stripe of electrically conductive yarn. This is designed to dissipate static electrical charges which would otherwise build-up as the article of workwear is worn. In particularly sensitive situations static dissipation is improved by earthing the operator, the workwear or both.

As well as in the microelectronics industry, the control of static build-up in workwear is also important in the pharmaceutical and microbiological industries, for three main reasons. Firstly, the build up of an electrostatic charge may cause attraction or repulsion of bacteria or microscopic particles of active pharmaceutical agents, thereby changing the performance of the protective workwear, which may not only serve to protect the product from contamination but also protect the wearer from contact with the materials being handled. The performance of the workwear is therefore closely specified, and the effects of electrostatic attraction or repulsion of materials may be that the performance standard is not achieved in practice. By reducing the electrostatic charge to zero or a very low voltage consistently, the performance of the workwear can be guaranteed. Secondly, the build-up of electrostatic charge can involve a risk of discharge to neighbouring earthed surfaces, giving rise to sparks which can ignite flammable vapours used in processing, for example. The third reason is allied to the second, in that the discharge of high electrostatic voltages through sensitive electronic measuring or monitoring equipment can lead to false readings or to damage. In the

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context of medical work, false readings or disruption to monitoring equipment could have very serious consequences for patients, for example.

Difficulties can arise in relation to such workwear due to the fact that the conductive filaments are woven into the fabric and as such come to the surface of the fabric relatively infrequently and in an erratic manner. As a result if one piece of fabric is placed on top of another, as occurs, for example in the case of a seam between adjacent parts of an article of workwear, the electrically conductive filaments in each piece of fabric are unlikely to make contact or satisfactory contact with one another with the result that it is unlikely a satisfactory electrical connection will be made across the seam. A similar problem arises in the case of an article of workwear consisting of more than one garment, for example where a hood or an item of footwear are used in association with a main garment. As a result it is difficult to earth all of the garments from a single earthing point.

In US-A-5 715 536 there is disclosed a static electricity dissipating garment in which a continuous conducting ribbon extends through all the seams and is connected to a grounding wire. Similarly, in US-A-4 546 497 there is disclosed antistatic clothing incorporating electroconductive tape in the seams. US-A-4606968 discloses a base fabric, for use in antistatic garments, having an integrally woven or knitted grid structure which is raised above the surface of the base fabric to provide increased electrostatic dissipation performance, the grid being formed from a static discharge yarn plied to a carrier yarn which is then woven or knitted into the fabric in the warp direction.

It is therefore known for antistatic workwear to comprise a plurality of components incorporating electrically conductive yarns and an electrically conductive member bridging the junction between adjacent components.

A problem which arises with antistatic workwear is that the antistatic properties tend to degrade with repeated cleaning. For example, workwear may be washed, chemically treated (so-called "dry cleaning") and/or radiation treated to ensure that it is clean and sterile. It has been found that the residual static voltage on the workwear tends to rise with repeated cleaning cycles until it reaches an unacceptable level. For conventional workwear of the types described, it has been found that this state is reached long before the workwear has otherwise come to the end of its working life.

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Summary of the Invention

According to the present invention an article of workwear has the electrical conductivity between adjacent components enhanced by forming the electrically conductive member from a strip or tape incorporating a plurality of electrically conductive
5 yarns, which are of larger diameter than the conductive yarns in the components, have alternate portions exposed at opposite faces of the strip or tape, and are pressed into conducting engagement with at least some of the conductive yarns in both adjacent components. Throughout the specification and the claims the word "yarn" is used generically to any yarn, fibre, filament or equivalent component of a workwear fabric, strip
10 or tape. At least some of the electrically conductive yarns may be formed from a carbon-coated polyamide or a conductive polyester.

The conductive yarns in the strip or tape are preferably sharply bent by the structure of the strip or tape to promote a corona discharge. The conductive yarns in the components are preferably more widely spaced than the conductive yarns in the
15 strip or tape. The conductive yarns in the components preferably have a diameter of between 0.01-0.05mm, and the conductive yarns in the strip or tape a diameter of between 0.5-1.0mm.

The strip or tape is preferably stitched to each of the adjacent components. However, it will be understood that other methods of attachment may be used, for example welding using heat, ultrasonics or high frequency electromagnetic radiation, or
20 adhesives.

Preferably, each component is of woven construction.

The term "component" is used herein to refer both to adjacent components of a single article of workwear and adjacent garments or other items which together form a
25 complete article of workwear. A single article of workwear may, for example, be formed from a number of panels connected together by seams, each of the panels comprising a component of the complete article of workwear. Alternatively an item of workwear may consist of a number of separate articles which are worn together such as a body garment, a hood and articles of footwear, each of which comprises a component of the overall article of workwear.
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Where the article of workwear comprises a single garment, the components may comprise adjacent panels from which the garment is constructed and which are connected to one another by seams. In such cases the strip or tape may extend transversely across each seam formed between adjacent components of the article so as to

5 bridge the seam and interconnect electrically conductive members incorporated in the respective panels. Alternatively the strip or tape may be incorporated longitudinally into a seam formed between adjacent components whereby the strip or tape will be in surface contact with each of the panels connected together at the seam.

Where the components comprise a plurality of separate garments employed together to form a complete article of workwear, the strip or tape may incorporate fastening means for interconnecting the separate garments, such fastening means being adapted for engagement with complimentary fastening means on an adjacent article, the respective fastening means being associated with respective strips or tapes bridging a plurality of conductive fibres incorporated in each of the articles to provide electrical

15 continuity. The articles may comprise an upper body or jacket portion of a garment and a lower body or trouser portion. Alternatively, or in addition, the articles may comprise a hood together with an upper body portion or a unitary upper and lower body portion of a garment. In either case the lower body portion of the garment may incorporate integral or separate articles of footwear.

20 Alternatively, the articles may comprise a complete body garment or a lower body garment and associated articles of footwear, said electrically conductive member extending across the junction of one article to the other and being connected to or juxtaposed with one or both of the articles.

Alternatively, an electrically conductive member may be associated with each article, the electrically conductive members incorporating complementary fastening members adapted for engagement with one another to secure the articles together and form an electrically conducting path between them. The complementary fastening members may comprise components of a press or stud fastener.

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In an alternative arrangement the workwear may comprise an electrically conductive stirrup, opposite ends of which are secured to lower edge regions of leg portions of a garment, the stirrup being adapted to extend beneath the wearer's foot in

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contact with an article of footwear having an electrically conductive sole. The stirrup member may be located around the wearer's foot internally of the article of footwear whereby to be compressed in use between the wearer's foot and the inner surface of the conductive sole of the article of footwear.

- 5 Alternatively, the stirrup member may be arranged to extend around the outer surface of an article of footwear whereby to be compressed in use between the outer surface of the conductive sole of the article of footwear and the floor.

Each strip or tape incorporates a plurality of electrically conductive yarns which may comprise filaments formed from or coated with electrically conductive material.

10 The strip or tape may advantageously be formed from woven polyester fabric incorporating electrically conductive yarns. In a typical construction the electrically conducting yarns in the strip or tape from which the articles are constructed are arranged to form a 5mm grid pattern, the electrically conducting fibres in the electrically conducting member being arranged in parallel lines approximately 2mm apart.

- 15 It is believed that the use of a strip or tape with conductive elements woven into it in such a way as to protrude from the surface of the strip or tape helps to enhance electrical conductivity in two ways:

1. The protrusions are forced into the fabric of the seam by virtue of the stitching, ensuring physical contact between the electrically conductive elements in the

20 strip or tape and those in the fabric of the component; and

2. The protrusions formed by the sharply bent conductive yarns may promote corona discharge at above about 500 volts, so increasing the rapid conduction of charge across the seams. It is thought that this corona discharge is responsible for the extremely rapid and successful discharge from the made up antistatic workwear.

- 25 In addition, antistatic workwear in accordance with the invention has been found to retain its ability to dissipate electrostatic charge after repeated cleaning and sterilisation treatment. For example, workwear subjected to 60 typical wash and wear cycles has shown no significant change in the ability to dissipate charge, and equally workwear subjected to 60 gamma radiation sterilisation cycles also displayed no loss of electrical
- 30 bonding in the seams. Workwear in accordance with the invention is therefore consid-

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erably more economical in use, lasting many more cycles of use and cleaning/sterilisation than conventional antistatic workwear.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the drawings, which are diagrammatic and in which:-

Figure 1 is an illustration of an article of workwear incorporating one embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2 is a perspective view showing the manner of interconnection of adjacent panels of the garment shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is an enlarged cross-section through the seam formed between the adjacent panels shown in Figures 1 and 2;

Figure 4 is an illustration of fabric and tape constructions incorporated in the embodiment of Figures 1 to 3;

Figures 5 and 6 show alternative means of interconnecting the components of a garment similar to that shown in Figure 1;

Figure 7 shows a means of electrically interconnecting a sleeve and cuff of a similar garment;

Figure 8 illustrates a method of interconnecting a garment and articles of footwear according to a further embodiment of the invention;

Figure 9 is an enlarged fragmentary side view of part of the embodiment shown in Figure 8;

Figure 10 shows a further method of interconnecting a garment with a hood and with articles of footwear;

Figure 11 is an enlarged cross-section showing the manner of interconnection in the arrangement of Figure 10;

Figure 12 is a side view of the arrangement shown in Figure 10; and

Figure 13 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of a section of the tape in contact with a piece of the conductive fabric.

Detailed Description of the Illustrated Embodiments

Referring to Figures 1-3, antistatic workwear comprises an overall having four components, namely a main body component 10, first and second arm components 11

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and a trouser or lower body component 12 comprising two leg portions 13. Each of the components is constructed from a woven cleanroom fabric such as continuous filament polyester and incorporates a grid of electrically conductive yarns 21 generally constructed from polyester and carbon and typically spaced apart by intervals of 5mm or more. This electrically conductive grid defined by the conductive yarns 21 forms a path for localised electrical static charge to be dissipated across the conductive grid.

The main body component 10 is connected to the arm components 11 by seams 15 and to the lower body component 12 by a seam 16. In order to ensure electrical continuity between the components, across the seams 15 and 16, each of the seams incorporates an electrically conductive member defined by a strip or tape 20 of electrically conductive material as best seen in Figures 2 and 3. For this purpose the edge regions of each component are folded into generally hook or U-shaped configuration and engaged with one another as shown in Figure 2 and 3 so that two layers 17A,17B of one component and two layers 18A,18B of the adjacent component overlies one another. A strip or tape 20 of electrically conductive material is located between adjacent portions 17A and 18B of the overlapping components and the assembly secured together by lines of stitching indicated diagrammatically at 19A and 19B. The strip or tape 20 of electrically conducting material is thus clamped between the overlapping portions of the two components and extends longitudinally for the full length of the associated seam 15 or 16.

The strip or tape 20 is formed from polyester fabric incorporating a plurality of electrically conductive yarns 22 formed, for example, from carbon coated nylon or conductive polyester yarns. The conductive yarns 22 are woven through the strip or tape 20 and come frequently to the surface where they are bent around the yarns forming the main portion of the strip or tape 20 and thus project from the surface of the tape, typically by 0.5-1.0mm. In this way the projecting conductive yarns 22 in the strip or tape 20 are pressed into contact with the conductive yarns in the component 21, thereby enhancing the electrical contact between them. In addition, the relatively sharp bends in the conductive yarns 22 promote corona discharge within the fabric of the component at voltages above about 500V, ensuring transfer of charge even where

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there is no direct contact between the conductive yarns 21 of the fabric of the component and the conductive yarns 22 in the strip or tape 20.

Figure 4 shows a component 10 made from a typical garment fabric 10 and strip or tape 20 to scale, the electrically conductive yarns 21 in the component forming a grid of 5mm mesh size compared with a 2mm spacing of the electrically conductive yarns 22 of the strip or tape 20. The conductive yarns 22 are exposed at the surface of the tape at the zones 22A indicated by heavy lines in Figure 4. The conductive yarns 22 are also of larger diameter than the conductive yarns 21, generally being of the order of 0.5-1.0mm in diameter compared with 0.01-0.05mm diameter for the conductive yarns 21. By virtue of the close spacing of the conductive yarns 22 compared with the grid size of the conductive yarns 21 and the relatively high degree of exposure of the conductive yarns 22 at the surface of the tape 20, the conductive yarns 22 make contact with a high proportion of the conductive yarns 21 in the overlapping portions 17A, 18B of the adjacent components of the antistatic workwear and provide an effective electrical connection between them. This enables the antistatic workwear to be earthed from a single point since the electrical continuity which exists in the individual components by virtue of the conductive yarns 21 woven into the fabric, is continued across the seams 15 and 16 by virtue of the electrically conductive strip or tape 20 incorporated in the seams.

Figure 5 shows an alternative arrangement in which electrical continuity between components 10, 11 and 12 of antistatic workwear is maintained across interconnecting seams 15 and 16 by short lengths of electrically conductive strip or tape 20 similar to the strip or tape 20 described with reference to Figures 1 to 4. In this embodiment short sections of the strip or tape 20 are arranged to bridge the seams 15 and 16, each section being connected at its opposite ends by sewing or other suitable means to the respective components 10, 11 or 10, 12. In this way the loss of electrical continuity across the seams is compensated by the electrical "bridges" formed by a plurality of strips or tapes 20. The number of strips or tapes 20 employed may be varied dependent on the spacing of the electrically conductive yarns 21 forming the grid in the fabric of the component, the length of the seams and the measured electrical conductivity across the seams.

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Figure 6 shows an alternative means of improving electrical conductivity across seams of a unitary article of antistatic workwear in which electrically conductive strip or tape 20, of similar construction to that described with reference to Figures 1 to 4, is sewn to the surface of the antistatic workwear and extends across the components

5 from which the garment is constructed. In the embodiment shown in Figure 6 a first length of strip or tape 20A extends from one arm component 11 across the main body component 10 to the other arm component 11, thereby bridging the seams 15 formed between the main body component 10 and the two arm components 11. A second

10 length of electrically conductive strip or tape 20B extends across the main body component 10 and down one leg portion 13 of the lower body component 12. A strip or tape 20B intersects and is secured to the strip or tape 20A adjacent the upper region of the main body component 10 and thereby provides electrical continuity between the arm components 11, the main body component 10 and the leg portion 13 of the workwear. Figure 6 also shows an extension 20C of the strip or tape 20B connected to

15 an integral hood portion 23 of the workwear connected to the main body component 10 by a seam 24. In this way electrical continuity is maintained between all the components making up the workwear thereby enabling it to be earthed from a single point.

Figure 7 shows an embodiment of the invention employed to establish electrical connection between an arm component 11 constructed from fabric incorporating conductive yarns 21 as previously described, and a cuff component 11A. Generally such

20 cuff components are formed from electrically conductive knitted yarns and serve to ensure close contact between the workwear and the wearer's skin. In the arrangement shown in Figure 7 electrically conductive strip or tape 20, similar to that described above, is sewn onto the arm component 11 and projects beyond the end of the arm

25 component 11 over the cuff component 11A. The strip or tape 20 is connected to a metallic stud-type fastener 25 which is secured to the cuff component 11A and is adapted to form a terminal by means of which the antistatic workwear can be connected to earth. The strip or tape 20 bridges the seam 26 between the arm component 11 and the cuff component 11A thereby maintaining electrical conductivity from the

30 arm component to the cuff component in the manner previously described. The electrical connection between the stud-type fastener 25, the strip or tape 20 and the cuff

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component 11A may be enhanced, if desired, by attachment of a section of the fabric 27 from which the arm component and the remainder of the workwear is constructed around the area of the stud-type fastener 25. The strip or tape 20 may be relatively short in length as illustrated in Figure 7 serving simply to bridge the seam 26. Alternatively the strip or tape 20 may comprise a terminal portion of a strip or tape which extends to other parts of the workwear in the manner illustrated, for example, in Figure 6.

Figures 8 and 9 show an alternative arrangement in which electrical continuity is maintained between a one piece item or antistatic workwear 30 and a separate article of footwear (not shown). As shown in the drawing the item of workwear 30 is of integral one piece construction comprising a hood component 31 and a body component 32 incorporating integral arm components 33 and integral leg portions 34. The item or workwear is constructed from a cleanroom fabric incorporating electrically conductive yarns in the manner previously described and electrical continuity is therefore maintained throughout the item of workwear by virtue of the conductive fibres incorporated in its construction. A stirrup 35 is fitted to the lower end of each leg portion 34 and is formed from similar electrically conductive cleanroom fabric incorporating a grid of conductive yarns. The stirrup is connected at each of its ends to the lower edge of the associated leg portion 34 and is adapted in use to extend under the user's foot 36 and inside a separate article of footwear (not shown).

In order to enhance electrical conductivity between the item of workwear and the stirrup 35, a strip or tape 37 of electrically conductive material, similar to that described with reference to the previous embodiments, is sewn into the stirrup 35 and projects at opposite ends where it is sewn to the lower region of the leg portion 34. In this way the electrically conductive strip or tape bridges the seams between the stirrup and the associated leg portion 34 and maintains electrical continuity between the conductive grids incorporated in the fabrics from which both components 34 and 35 are formed. A stud 38 may be provided on the stirrup 35 for connection of an ankle earth if required.

The articles of footwear worn by operatives are conventionally provided with electrically conductive soles whereby the operative is earthed to the floor. By virtue of

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the arrangement described with reference to Figures 8 and 9, the operative's workwear is earthed through the conductive sole by virtue of the electrically conductive strip or tape 37 which connects with the main body component of the workwear and the stirrup 35 and thereby enables the entire item or workwear to be earthed from the stirrups 35 fitted to each of the leg portions 34.

While in the arrangement shown in Figures 8 and 9 the workwear is illustrated as being of integral construction, in practice it will usually comprise separate components interconnected by seams in the manner described with reference to Figures 1 to 6. In that event the components from which the workwear is constructed are preferably interconnected by electrically conductive strip or tape in the manner described with reference to these figures, thereby ensuring electrical continuity is maintained across the seams. Alternatively the workwear may comprise separate hood, body and leg components in which event these are preferably interconnected using electrically conductive strip or tape and suitable fasteners 48A and 48B in the manner to be described with reference to Figures 10 to 12 of the drawings, to maintain electrical continuity between the separate components making up the overall item of workwear.

Figures 10 to 12 show a means of maintaining electrical continuity between separate components which together form a complete item of workwear comprising an integral body component 40 incorporating arm components and leg portions 41 and 42, a separate hood component 43 and separate shoes or boots 44 adapted to be fitted over the lower portions of the leg portions 42. The hood component 43 is adapted to overlies the upper region of the body component 40. At the area where the two components overlap, short sections of electrically conductive strip or tape 20, similar to that described with reference to Figures 1 to 4, are sewn into the lower edge region of the hood component 43 and the neck region of the body component 40 respectively. Each section of conductive strip or tape is fitted with a respective part of a stud or other suitable fastener 45 which engages the conductive strip or tape which in turn is in contact with the grid of electrically conductive yarns woven into the fabric from which the components are made. Each part of the stud fastener is therefore electrically connected to the associated component and when the workwear is fitted and the stud fasteners interconnected, electrical continuity is effected between the separate components.

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The boots 44 are connected to the leg portions 42 of the workwear in a similar fashion. As shown in Figures 11 and 12, a strip or tape 46 of electrically conductive material similar to that described with reference to Figures 1 to 4, is sewn into an upper region of each boot 44 and a similar strip or tape 47 is sewn on to the adjacent lower region of each leg portion 42. Each section of strip or tape bridges a number of the
 5 yarns forming the conductive grid in the fabric from which the boot and body component are formed and respective parts 48A, 48B of a stud fastener are fitted to the strip or tape connected to each component. When the boot is fitted over the lower end of the leg, the respective parts of the stud fastener are engaged thereby forming electrical
 10 continuity between the shoe or boot and the workwear as a whole.

Although not shown in Figure 10, the arm and body components and the leg portions of the workwear are preferably electrically interconnected across the seams between them by any of the means shown in Figures 1, 5 or 6 of the drawings.

By virtue of the arrangements described, electrical continuity may be maintained
 15 across seams of a single item of workwear or between separate components forming a complete item of workwear. This enables the workwear to be earthed from a single point, such as from a cuff or ankle, or through an article of footwear in the manner described with reference to Figures 7 to 12 of the drawings. The arrangements described are also of simple construction yet provide an effective means of maintaining electrical
 20 continuity throughout workwear consisting of multiple interconnected components and/or multiple separate components, thereby enabling static electrical charges to be dissipated without requiring complex multiple earthing arrangements. The construction of the strip or tape is also such that it will withstand repeated exposure to commercial
 25 laundering cycles without loss of electrical conductivity.

Figure 13 shows, in exaggerated form, the relationship between the conductive
 30 yarns in the strip or tape and those in the fabric in a seam. The strip or tape 130 has conductive yarns 131 woven into it in a relatively tight stitch or weave so that the yarns 131 protrude from each face in sharp bends 131A. The fabric of the component is represented by smaller non-conductive yarns 132 and larger conductive yarns 133 spaced therein. It will be appreciated, however, that the relative sizes of the yarns 132 and 133 are not intended to be accurate representations of the relative sizes in reality.

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The conductive yarns 131 of the strip or tape 130, while being pressed into contact with some of the yarns 133, exhibit sharp bends 131A which pass close to others of the conductive yarns 133, and the corona discharge effect at the sharp bends ensures that charge is transferred effectively between the conductive yarns 133 of a component of the workwear and the conductive yarns 131 of the strip or tape 130, and from there to the conductive yarns in another component of the workwear, ensuring that any static charge is quickly dissipated through the workwear to the earthing point, for example the floor, through conductive shoe soles, for example.

Various modifications may be made without departing from the invention. For example the invention may be applied to a wide range of workwear consisting of multiple separate components or incorporating seams in a variety of different locations. The fabric from which the workwear is constructed may vary as regards its material and the nature and extent of the electrically conductive yarns incorporated in it. For example while such conductive yarns are normally incorporated in a grid formation, they may alternatively be incorporated in the form of stripes. The electrically conducting strip or tape employed in the embodiments may be constructed in a wide variety of alternative forms provided it has a substantial electrically conductive surface area adapted to bridge a plurality of the conductive yarns incorporated in the fabric from which the components of the workwear are constructed to thereby maintain electrical continuity throughout the item of workwear. The strip or tape may also be secured to the inside or outside surfaces of the components by sewing or other suitable means.

Moreover, while reference has been made herein primarily to effecting electrical continuity between components of items of workwear, the invention may also be applied to other situations where it is necessary to maintain electrical continuity across seams, joins or other areas where a break in electrical continuity would otherwise occur.

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- 14 -**CLAIMS**

1. Antistatic workwear comprising a plurality of components (10, 11, 12, 31, 32, 33, 34 or 35) incorporating electrically conductive yarns (21), and an electrically conductive member (20, 20A, 20B, 20C, 37, 46 or 130) bridging the junction between adjacent components (10, 11, 12, 31, 32, 33, 34 or 35), characterised in that the electrical conductivity between adjacent components is enhanced by forming the electrically conductive member (20, 20A, 20B, 20C, 37, 46 or 130) from a strip or tape incorporating a plurality of electrically conductive yarns (22 or 131) which are of larger diameter than the conductive yarns (21), have alternate portions exposed at opposite sides of the strip or tape, and are pressed into conducting engagement with at least some of the conductive yarns (21) in both adjacent components.
2. Antistatic workwear, according to Claim 1, in which the conductive yarns (22 or 131) are sharply bent by the structure of the strip or tape to promote a corona discharge.
3. Antistatic workwear, according to Claim 1 or 2, in which the conductive yarns (21) are more widely spaced than the conductive yarns (22).
4. Antistatic workwear, according to any preceding claim, in which the conductive yarns (21) have a diameter of between 0.01 - 0.05mm.
5. Antistatic workwear, according to any preceding claim, in which the conductive yarns (22) have a diameter of between 0.5 - 1.0mm.
6. Antistatic workwear, according to any preceding claim, in which the strip or tape is stitched (19A, 19B) to each of the adjacent components (10, 11, 12, 31, 32, 33, 34 or 35).
7. Antistatic workwear, according to any preceding claim, in which at least some of the yarns (21 or 22) are formed from a carbon-coated polyamide or a conductive polyester.
8. Antistatic workwear, according to any preceding claim, in which the strip or tape is incorporated longitudinally into a seam (15 or 16) formed between adjacent components (10, 11, 12, 31, 32, 33, 34 or 35).

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9. Antistatic workwear, according to any preceding claim, in which the strip or tape extends transversely of a seam (15 or 16) formed between adjacent components (10, 11, 12, 31, 32, 33, 34 or 35).

10. Antistatic workwear, according to Claim 9, in which a plurality of strips or tapes extend transversely across the same seam (15 or 16).

11. Antistatic workwear, according to any preceding claim, in which at least one strip or tape (20) is connected to a terminal (25) for connecting the workwear to earth.

12. Antistatic workwear, according to any preceding claim, which includes a component (42) defining a leg portion of the workwear and a shoe or boot (44) defining another portion of the workwear, and the boot (44) is connected to the component (42) by a fastener (48A, 48B) to provide electrical continuity.

13. Antistatic workwear, according to any preceding claim, in which the components comprise a plurality of separable components (31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 44) and the strips or tapes incorporate fastening means (25, 38, 48A, 48B) for interconnecting the separable components (31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 44) to provide electrical continuity.

14. Antistatic workwear, according to any preceding claim, in which one or more of the strips or tapes provide an electrically conducting path extending from a cuff (11A) to boots (44).

15. Antistatic workwear, according to any preceding claim, having a leg portion (34) arranged in conducting engagement with an electrically conductive stirrup (35) arranged to extend beneath the wearer's foot in electrical contact with an article of footwear having a conductive sole.

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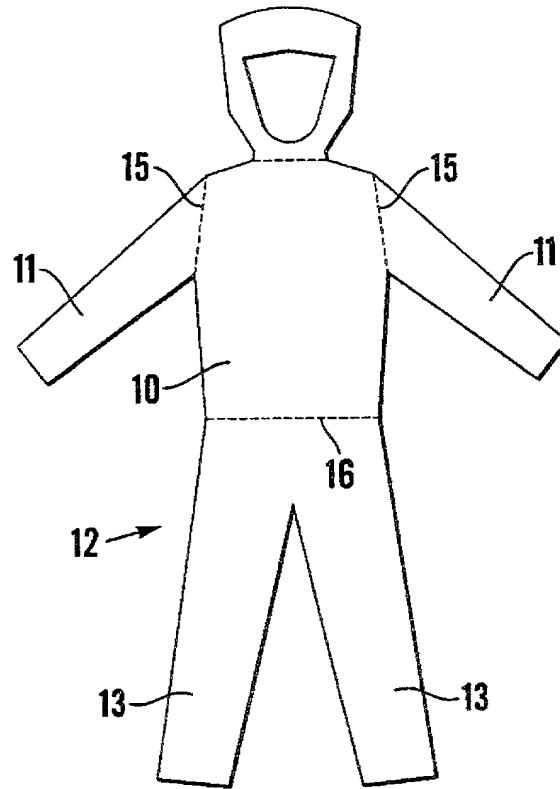


Fig. 1

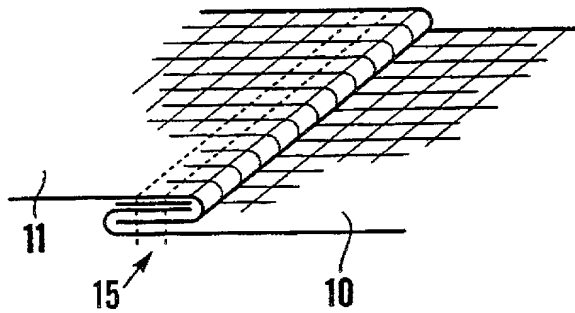


Fig. 2

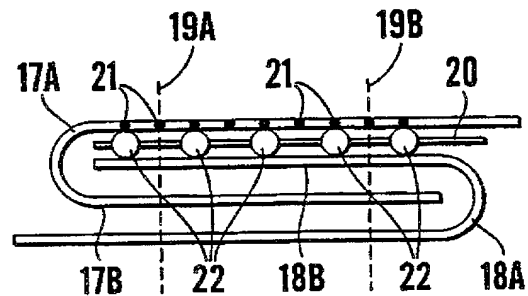


Fig. 3

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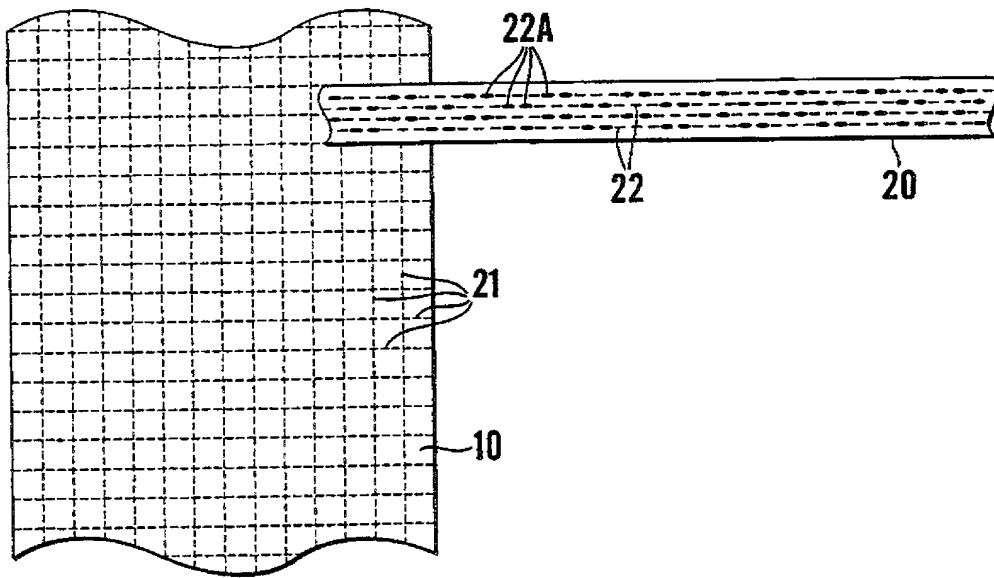


Fig.4

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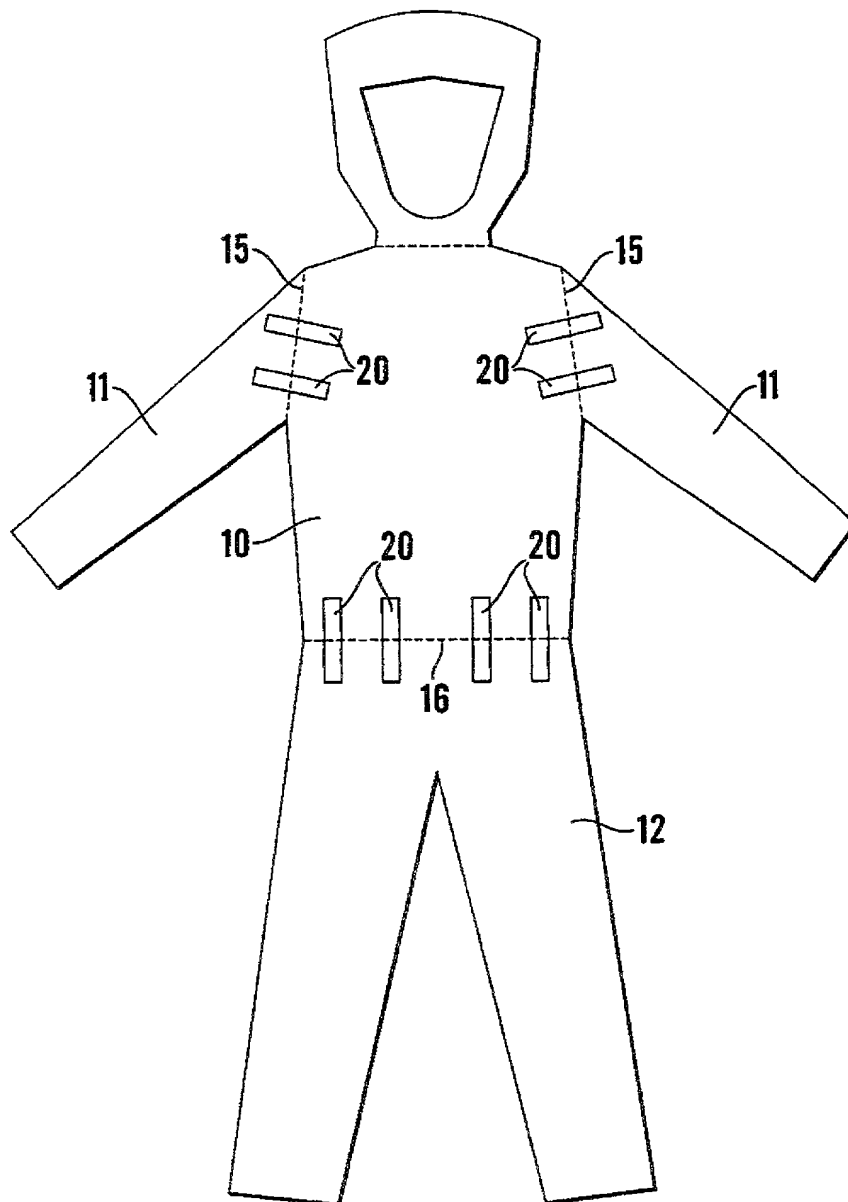


Fig.5

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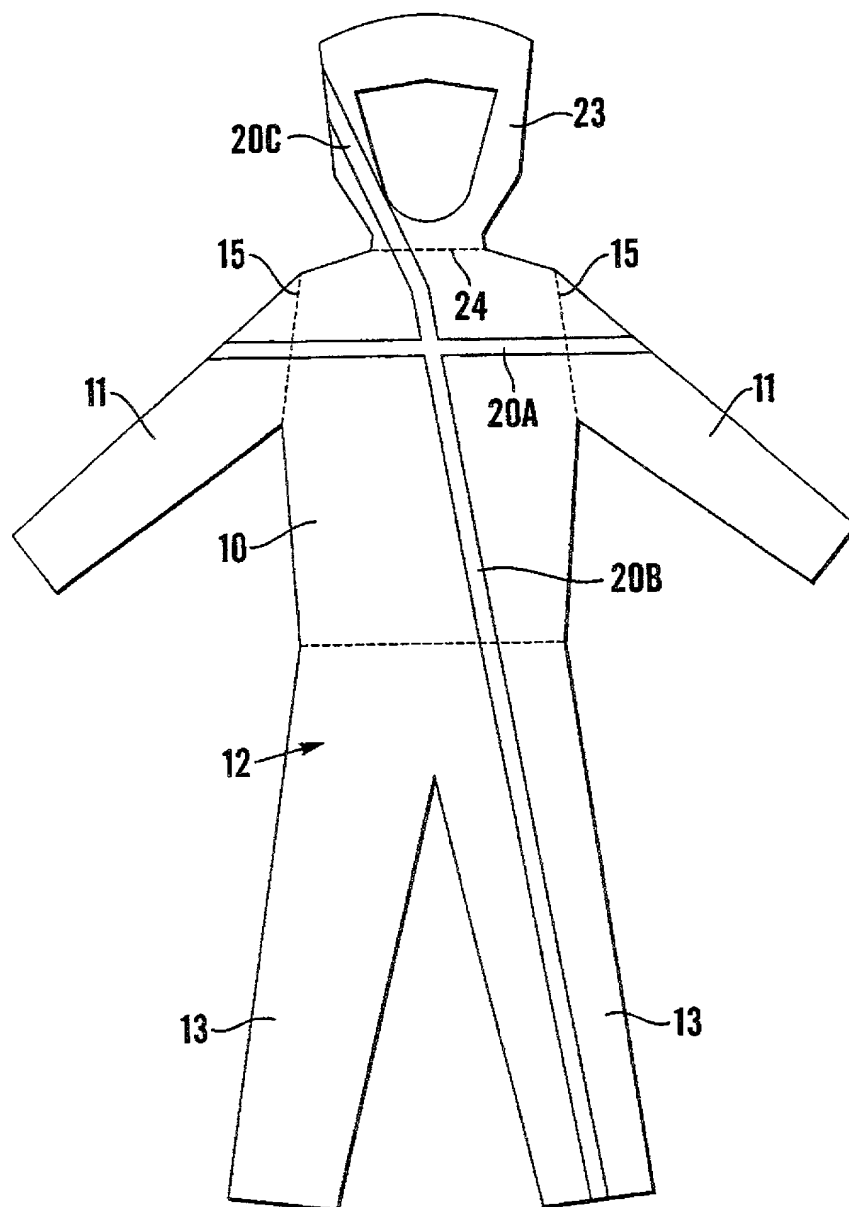


Fig. 6

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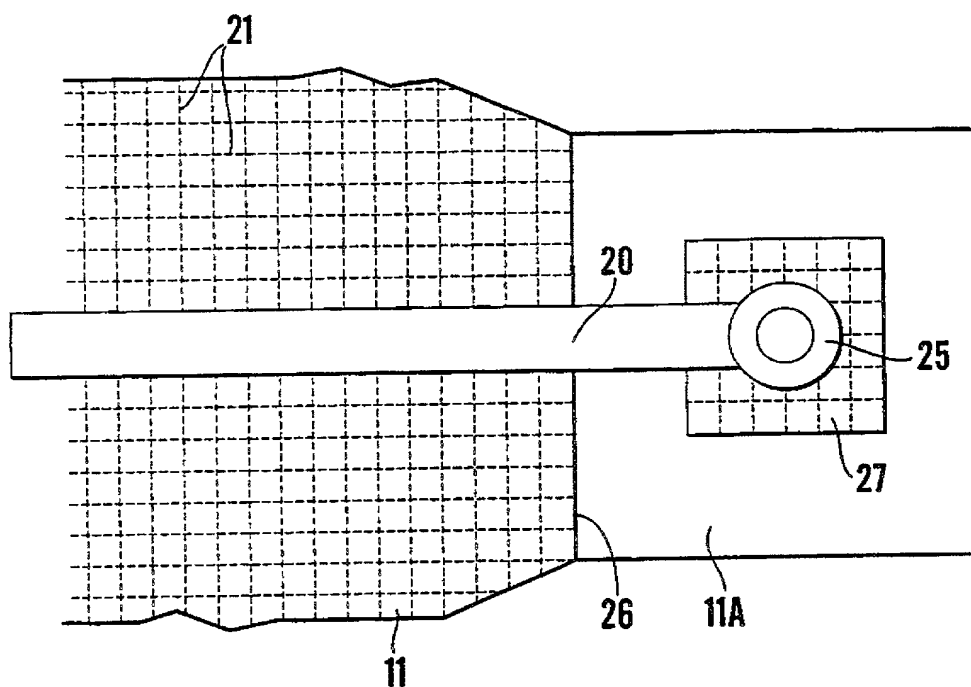


Fig. 7

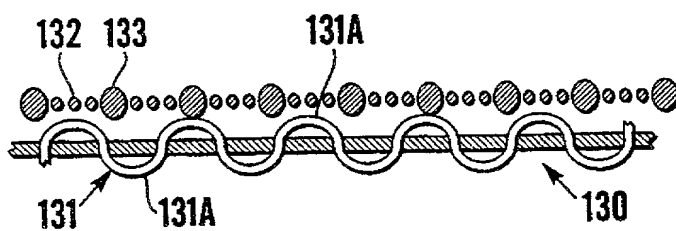


Fig. 13

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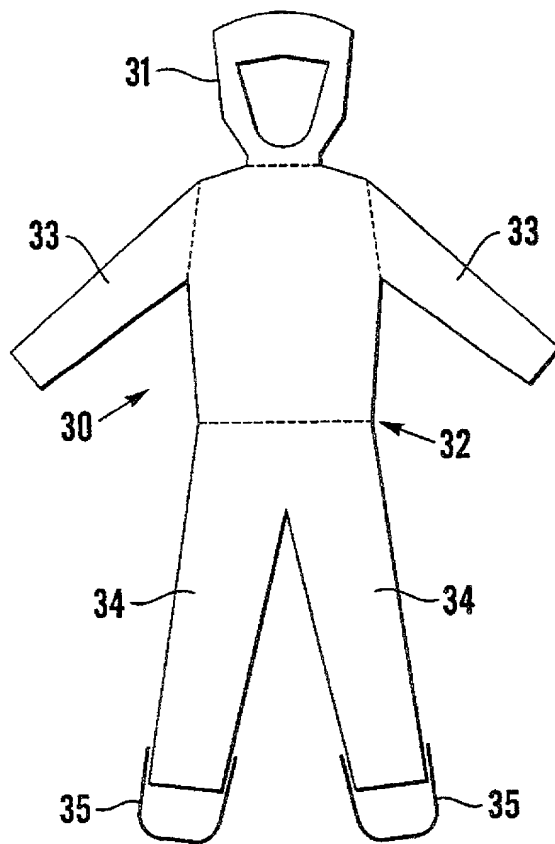


Fig. 8

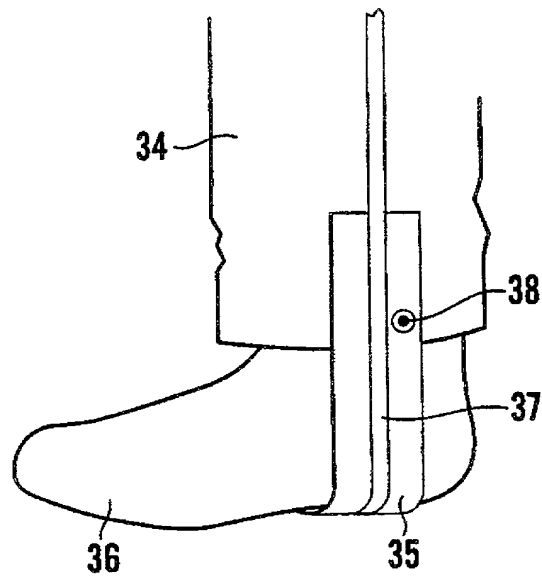


Fig. 9

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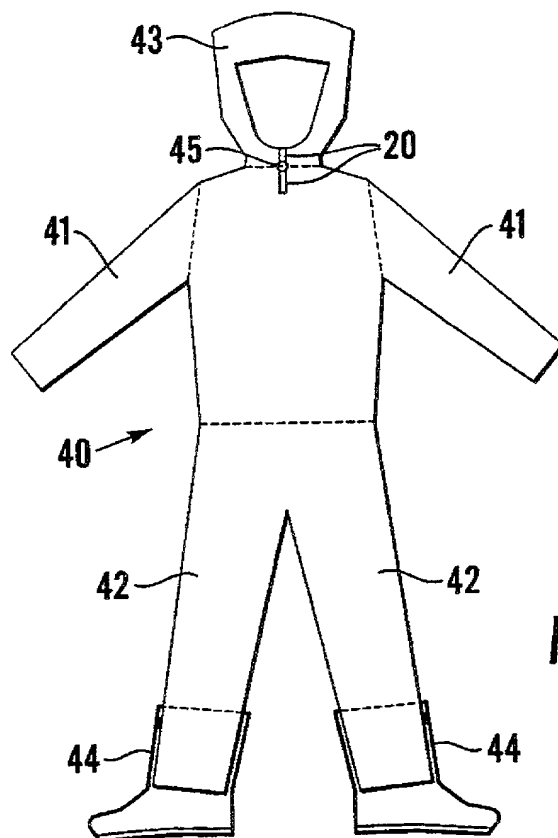


Fig. 10

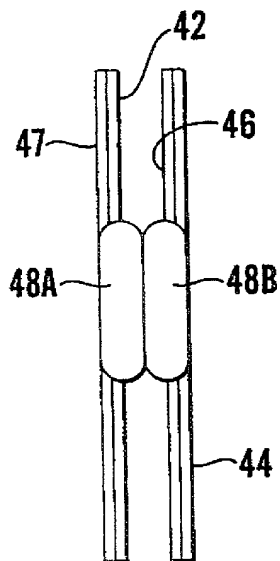


Fig. 11

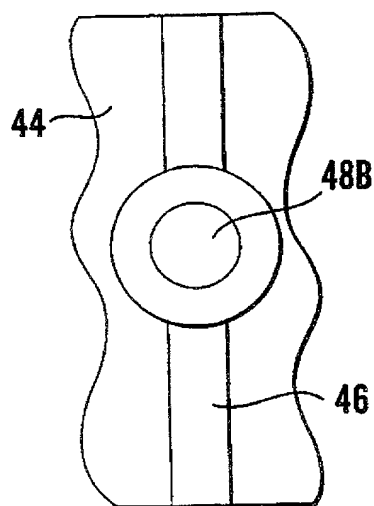


Fig. 12

As a below named inventor, I declare that I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor if only one name is listed at Item 201 below, or a joint inventor if plural names are listed below at Items 201 et seq., of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled **DISSIPATION OF STATIC ELECTRICITY IN WORKWEAR** which is described and claimed in:

☐ the attached specification ☐ the specification in application Serial No. _____, filed _____ and (if applicable) amended on _____

☒ international (PCT) application No. **PCT/GB99/00595** filed **February 26, 1999** and as amended on **April 04, 2000** (if any).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a).

I hereby claim the benefit of priority, under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed in Item 103 below, and have also identified in Item 103 below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate disclosing subject matter in common with the above-identified specification and having a filing date before that of the application for which priority is claimed.

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed at Item 105 below. If this application is a continuation in part, insofar as the subject matter of any of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application identified in Item 105 below in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

FOREIGN APPLICATION(S), IF ANY, FILED WITHIN 12 (6 if a design) MONTHS PRIOR TO THE FILING DATE OF THIS APPLICATION				
1 0 3	COUNTRY	APP. NO.	DATE OF FILING (day, month, year)	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 USC §119
				Yes No
ALL FOREIGN APPLICATIONS, IF ANY, FILED MORE THAN 12 (6 if a Design) MONTHS PRIOR TO THE FILING DATE OF THIS APPLICATION				

1 0 5	THIS APPLICATION IS A:	SERIAL NO:	FILED:
	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUATION <input type="checkbox"/> DIVISION	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUATION-IN-PART OF PRIOR US APPLICATION	<input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned <input type="checkbox"/> Pending <input type="checkbox"/> Patented

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

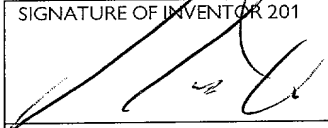
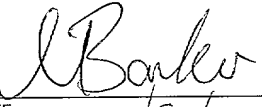
KENNETH WATOV, REG. NO. 26,042 ALLEN R. KIPNES, REG. NO. 28,433

SEND CORRESPONDENCE TO: <u>WATOV & KIPNES, P.C.</u> <u>P.O. BOX 247</u> <u>PRINCETON JUNCTION, NJ 08550</u>	DIRECT TELEPHONE CALLS TO: (name and telephone number) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KENNETH WATOV <input type="checkbox"/> ALLEN R. KIPNES (609) 243-0330
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Inventor(s) name must include at least one unabbreviated first or middle name.

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	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	CITY	STATE OR COUNTRY
				ZIP CODE

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application of any patents issuing thereon.

SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 201	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 202	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 203
		
DATE 11 AUGUST 2000	DATE 11/8/00	DATE